Mational Republican

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NOTICE. We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Indications. Clear or parily cloudy meather, with nintherly to westerly, winds, vising burounder, and side tionary, or a slight rise in temperature.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN OAN RE OBTAINED IN NEW YORK AT BRENTANO'S NEWS EMPORIUM, 39 UNION SQUARE.

THE SITUATION in the East remains un changed. The Montenegrins are defiant. the Russian army is still encamped near the Pruth and the Turkish forces are watching them closely. There is nothing thus far favorable to peace, and while Europe is hopeful she still desires to be ready for an emergency, and consequently continues her preparations for war.

FOR THE past three weeks every time Pennsylvania took a square look at the Cabinet she would turn blue with rage, jealousy and disappointment, but relief ha come at last. She has discovered that the own soil, and once more the scowls vanish before the benignant smiles of a temporar fly satisfied Commonwealth.

WREDELL PHILLIPS has opened his mouth, uncorked the vial of his wrath and sent his shafts of vituperation pell mell into President Harss and his Cabinet without bruising the first thing, but his own character. WENDELL PHILLIPS' entiments are not those of the people, not of the Republican party, nor of the leaders of any respectable faction. They are the ns of Mr. GARRISON's sentiments

THE CLOSE of the present week will probably indicate the policy of President HAYLS not to act with inconsiderate haste in deciding the grave matters concerning the dual governments of South Carolina and Louisiana. Whatever he does affecting the interests of the people of these States he is evidently determined to do in a spirit of candor and justice, and the re-, no doubt, will satisfy the people as to its wisdom and fairness.

In BROOKLYN the police are shooting the spitz dog wherever he is seen. There are said to be three thousand of them in the city. They are being slaughtered on the street corners, in the streets and the alleys, on the steps, in the yards, wherever ese little fellows appear death awaits em. It is just like Brooklyn. While that great city bristles with spires of the temples of worship the indiscriminate massacre of helpless creatures is going on her streets, sanctioned by the law and the

Now THAT the Ohio Legislature has made education compulsory, it wisely makes provision for furnishing the extremely poor children with the necessary text books free of charge. There are hun-dreds of poor children in this city who absent themselves from the public schools because they have no way of securing the necessary school books, and we have no Legislature to provide for them. Is there no rich philanthropist in our midst who will constitute himself a Legislature, and appropriate some of his own funds for this

IT IS SAID that seven cities claim HOMER dead, through which the living Homen begged his bread. But even this is not as impressive as the fact that the two great rival cities of the West, St. Louis and Chicago, are vigorously quarreling over the nativity of Pikk, the murderer. And there is generosity displayed in the matter, too, that Chicago, in a spirit of magnanimity almost heroic, says that Pier was born in St. Louis, and St. Louis with pure unselfishness says that he first saw the light of the morning in a Chicago attic. Both cities are noted for their strict regard for the truth. They cling to it as a

GEN. MARTINEZ COMPOS, the Spanish chieftain, who proposes to conquer the Cubans or die in the attempt, is some on close calculation. He says that since he the enemy have been 705 dead, at least 299 wounded, and 489 prisoners made on the field of battle. Besides these, 1,581 insurgents and 3,234 women from insurgent camps have surrendered themselves or been captured on their march. The Spanish loss during this period consisted of 194 dead, 472 wounded, 39 bruised, and 16 issing or prisoners. Thirty nine bruised: We have always insisted that Spain was cruel task master. What other nation there that would heartlessly bruise a sol

Clerk ADAMS, it is said, will omit all the names of Republican Representatives in making up his list who held Federal offices me of their election. Clerk ADAMS constantly startling the world with son actions peculiarly his own. But when the excitement is over his sensations fall as flat as the silly simperings of a love-sick swain in a fashionable drama. In the first place powers conferred upon the Clerk by the House will not permit him to promote such an arbitrary measure, and if they did he could not be sustained, for the Constitu tion distinctly provides in regard to the eligibility of Representatives only that they shall be twenty-five years old, shall have been for seven years citizens of the United States, and shall when elected be citizens of the State from which they are chosen: and that no person holding any office under the United member of either House during his contin uance in office. It is plain, therefore, that a person elected to Congress while holding engine is to set _ + t _ fig. he've tak' _ the oath as member.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM AND HOW
TO SOLVE IT.
Under the Constitution the United States

ts required to secure a republican form of government to each State and to protect it from domestic violence. In meeting this obligation the Constitution contemplated, primarily, the action of Congress as to the political department of the government, though in certain contingencies both the judiciary and executive might be required to intervene and act in carrying out con-stitutional guarantees. In the instance of the Dorn rebellion in Rhode Island, Congress not being in session, the President was required to execute the guaranteeing clause, so far as domestic peace was in volved, in the determination of the legal

status of the government recognized. This obligation, under the circumstances, devolving upon the President, was excep-tional, and his action provisional, subject to revision by Congress, in the event that rival claimants of the two State govern-ments should appear before the National House or Sepate. Until the secession of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, embracing a period of nearly one hundred years, only oe instance occurred in which the Exec ive was called upon to exercise this exceptional power, in preserving the domestic which of the dual governments was legal and entitled to Federal recognition.

Within the last term of Gen. GRANT there has arisen repeated occasion for Fe !eral interference, and consequently Executive determination in the matter of State governments of the South—once in Arkan-ses, Texes and South Carolina each, and twice in Louisiana-so that Congress fail ing, from some cause not now ne ing, from some cause not now necessary to be considered, to act, the Chief Executive has been called on, in carrying out the guaranteeing clause of the Federal Constitution, to determine the political question affecting the legal status of the rival gov ernments; thus, what was intended to be the exception has become the rule—that is, the President has gradually assumed functions that were intended mainly to be exercised by Congress only.

This departure from the genius and spirit

of our constitutional law has worked evil

and not good—only aggravating the ills to was intended to cure. In the cases of Ar kansas and Texas the President merely ex ricised his discretion and decided on non-intervention, holding himself ready to preserve peace between the parties, but de-clining such a positive recognition as would establish either in power. The result in both cases vindicated the wisdom of his determination, and the governments.re spectively in these States having the popular support were sustained and public order and private rights were alike preserved in their ascendancy. The effort to sustain a specific government in authority in Lousians in 1872 and 1873 not only bred hitterness and violence, but reproduced the same disturbing issues in 1876, demanding for their settlement the same manding for their settlement the same Federal intervention. Under this treat-ment of the conflicts that have spring up in the reconstructed governments of the South—notably Louisiana and South Carolina—in the past year, there are now pend ing grave issues which, by every consideration of justice, wisdom and propriety, should be treated on the basis of the programme suggested in the inaugural of the President, and demanded by the public sentiment of the country—non-intervention by the military—such a withdrawal of the troops as would force the rival governments to appeal to the people for support, and depend on the popular response for their claim to recognition and authority the National Executive meanwhile exer cising his power only to preserve the peace, and to see that the contestants use peaceable, republican methods only to se-cure their success. This is substantially the American policy for the solution of the Southern problem, and is supposed to have been the original idea of the President.

This policy, so understood, met a popu-lar response of sympathy and indersement so strong that the partisans on either sid: stood appalled and were held in check. The President should take no step backward in this line of action, but while pr discreetly and advisedly in the adoption and execution of the methods necessary to meet the demands of the case, should have it understood that the pause incident thereto is not intended to furnish either invitation or occasion for the intermeddling of partisan demagogues to breed either ill will among the sections or work defeat to the great mission of pacification.

Tre truest philosophy-one that recognizes the genius of our free institution and the noblest consistency, such as fidelity to truth—alike sanctions such an adjustment; but if the partisan should raise questions upon either the theory or propricty-as a party measure-of this prompt, simple and summary solution of the Southern question, the President should say to these gentlemen that pacification, involving local self-governments in two sovereign states, and the prosperity and public con tent in the sisterhood of States, is a great practical question that rises above party, philosophies and individual consistencies, and must be settled upon its merits non in the interest of the people of those and of the Union, and no party or Admin i tration that holds so grave a question in abeyance, seemingly or otherwise, for partisan ends is entitled to or will receive the support of the American people. deference and entire respect to the Presi dent and leaders of public opinion in either of the great national parties, the method suggested commends itself to us as least barrassed by complications, most feasi ble and fullest of promise to the country All the substantial facts and the law bear the successman facts and the law oper-ing upon this question are in possession of the country, and delay will breed sus-picion, bitterness and doubt, and furnish opportunity for the mischief-makers of either side to add to the complications that already so seriously embarrass this grave question. Upon President Haves all eyes in this emergency are anxiously turned, and to his sense of justice, his clear judgment, resolute purpose and good faith the reople, not only of the South, but of all sections, depend for relief.

THE MORMON APOSTLE.

No one questions the guilty connection

developments made by the statement of LER confirms all that has been said and sup-picioned against the old Mormon prophet. There is, therefore, but one course for the United States officers in Utah to pursue. They should at once secure the arrest of Their delay in this matter ha already exposed them to the just charge of

gross neglect of duty.

The responsibility of the massacre rests upon the Mormon Apostle, and he should upon the mormon Aposte, and he should be held to a strict accountability for it. This is a case where justice should be relentiess and untiring. We know that Burneran You'ne is a very old man; that the burdens of his peculiar life have weighed his heart down with woe; that he is to-day so decrepit that his legs fail to support hi body, and his hand is so thoroughly palsied that he cannot lift a glass to his lips. But justice has been justly a ern under even more trying circumstances than these. Justice has taken the emsciated form of a dying consumptive from the damp cell of its prison home, and for the crime of a single murder has launched the soul into the great sea of eternity. In Brigham Young we find a man whose whole life has been one continuous chain of guilty and abhorrent deeds which make his crimes stand mountain high before the law which is now ripe to pass judgment upon them. Until the United States authorities in Urah arrest the Mormon prophet for the crime of the Mountain Meadow murder they will fail to do a duty which they owe to their ositions to the Government and to hu-

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES tipe other matter connected with or plent and his Cabinet—to what extent cers whose terms have expired sha pointed. Postmasters and customs at officers, who have served faithfully for

sweeping modification of the regulations pertaining to civil service cannot, o course, be instantly put into force, so as to fit every case. But as the attention of the President and his Cabinet is from time to ime called to incongruities in the proposed regulations, so far as foreshadowe we trust they will make it their pleasure to change their programme acc Thus they can eventually work out a per fect system.

To illustrate we would call attention to the foregoing paragraph, as embodying a most fallacious idea in connection with the vil service. If a reformation of the civil service is for the purpose of bettering tha service and purifying the public atmos phere, then we must take the liberty of suggesting to the learned gentlemen who have been engaged upon the "Rules" that the longer a faithful officer serves the more the interests and welfare of the Govern ment are promoted. When he ceases to premote, or to care for, such interests and welfare then there is cause to remove. But until then he should be encouraged by the Government in well-doing, and given to understand that so long as he continued true to his trust he would be sustained and kept in the service. If it is for the good of the Government to continue him at the ex-piration of four years, then it certainly is a self evident proposition that the additional skill and efficiency acquired by him each additional year that he remains makes his value to the Government all the greater not only to heads of bureaus and clerks in the Departments, but to consulates, Indian agencies, marshalships, collectorships and slithat go to make up the service. Changes are costly in every lastance, and often dis-astrous to the Government. The outgoing officer often sees want staring him in the face, and in his desperation either neglects his duties and plunges into dissipation or takes the first false step of his life as a pro-vision for the future. The tocoming offi-cer finds and creates confusion from unfamiliarity with his duties, mistakes occur that it takes years to correct, and evils o different descriptions continue to grow out of the new relations for months if not years This is particularly the case with the larger collectorships, both of internal revenue and customs, where there is a complicated system of accounts and reports which must be carried along in harmony with those of the Depart endless confusion follows ments or Years do not secure absolute perfectio in this respect. Then the general prin ciples and laws governing the administra on of such offices, both as to domestic and foreign matters, can be well understood only after years of study and practice. W Departments, and we appeal to the Presi dent himself, not to adopt any such false few years he should be reappointed, but should not be if he serves a few year

onger.

That is simply keeping in the rut of the old spoils system. It is virtually saying to an officer, "You have done well, been faithful to the Government, and we cannot complain; therefore you must make room for some one else to do well, though pos sibly the new incumbent may prove uterly incompetent and untrustworthy. With all due respect, such a theory is absurd and unjust. Its fallacy will not stand the light of the people's criticism when they come to see it put in force. The great popular heart of the country longs for a genuine purification of the civil service, for purer political atmosphere, for a healthier and better administration of public affairs generally. The political party that leads off in this retorm, and proves its sincerity by its works, will be generously sustained by the country. But even the Republican party, if it continues to keep in the

political reward may overpower all other fefluences here in Washington, but the grand jury of the country will give their verdict in response to the pure, popular conscience. It will be that public offices must no longer be bartered away at the command often of corrupt and venal political influence. It will be that the civil service reformation must be carried out in sincerity—if not by one party then it will be by another—and it must not halt at one term, nor two, nor a half doz:n, so long as the incumbent is worthy of his trust. There need be no fear in this country of building up caste. The sturdy common sense of Americans explodes all false pretenses. A man must stand upon his merits in this country, whether in the army, may or in the civil service, as we have suggested. The spirit of caste never found lodgment in the army or navy, though the tenure be permanent, and no more could it in the civil service of like tenure. We simply propose to have Government business conducted the same as private en-terprise. The individual merchant, manufacturer, railroad manager or any employer of either skilled or unskilled labor, who at the expiration of four, or eight, or even twenty years of faithful service, called his employees together and assured them that they had been all that he could ask, but that he must discharge them and try a new set, would be looked upon by all his fellow-men as entertaining very singular ideas of economy and self-interest, to say the least. No responsible man would ever take such a course. It would would ever take such a course. It would be suicidal to his own welfare. Should not and cannot the Government be con ducted on like principles with private e

terprise! GENIUS IN STATESMANSHIP. Genius requires opportunity for develop ment. It is not of the same order of ability as talent, and, like it, content with th competent performance of allotted duty under the instructions of predecessors, in accordance with immemorial usage. It is not imitative and conventional, but cre tive and universal. Talent in state-craft manifests the same infirmity as in all the other departments of life, being there as elsewhere incapable of original con or of independent action. It does admira-bly what has been done before, and finds its excellence in the measure of exactness which marks the proceedure. It moves on steadily in the path of the old masters, culminates with the closing lessons they teach. But not so with genius. Having swept over the plain exhausted by the gleaners who have gone before—having mastered the works of the past and present and gained the outer lim knowledge, it takes a flight in advance. conquering new fields for plodders to com-mit, and revealing still other realms for inture voyagers to explore.

There is the same room for the display of genius in the schierements of states.

manship that there is in the discoveries of the er's and sciences, and in the triumph of literature; but it comes only with event out of the usual course. While generally circumscribed by constitutional boundaries and barriers, and confined within the lim its of experience, frequent occasion re-leases its exertions from the fetters of precedent and the thraidom of constru applicable to the unexampled condition presented, requiring immediate and un-aided adjustment. Such occasions are the test of genius in the statesman, charged with responsibility; for at such times only does he escape from the tyrauny of fixed opinions, and have leave to act unhampered and unembarrassed by the authority of antecedent decision and approved discretion. Then he may rise to the dignity of originality, and if he is fortunate in his means and measures his genius is demon-strated and his fame established. Ordina-rily a very common degree of ability will serve the State, as duty which consists only in the copying of example or the practicing of precedent demands but small qualifications, and can give no certificate of superior merit, even where it exists. The efficient performance of routine duties may be obtained by the employment of talent with greater certainty than through the agency of genius; for it is rarely the case that

great capacity is equal to the exactions of petty responsibility.

The condition of the United States at the condition of the United States at the present time furnishes an almost un-paralleled opportunity for the discovery of genius in our rulers. There is occasion for its prescience, and course for its power which will probably not return to signalize statesmanship or disclose its absence for generations to come. This is assuming that the wisdom exists to meet and retire it; for, otherwise, it will continue to plague the people, until the appearance of some mighty genius anatches their freedom despots. Unless the present Administra-tion shall prove itself able to carry out its promises and restore the unity of the country; unless it shall have the wisdom se and the influence to perfec pessures for the pacification of the secti upon some broad and secure foundation of respect, fellowship and common welfare, it is pretty conclusive that there will never be such a restoration of the Union as will offer any guaranty of permanence to free institutions. If within the next four years this is not accomplished, the situation be beyond the ken of statesmanship.

GUARDIANS AND THEIR WARD AC-

COUNTS. Justice OLIN yesterday made an important order in the Probate Court in relation to the paying out of moneys for the main-tenance and education of wards by their guardians. Heretofore they have preented bills, unsupported by vouch which in many instances, on being settled, left the ward in their debt. There was nothing to show the honesty of the account, excepting the word of the guardian. Now the Court thinks and reasonably so that many of these accounts are exorbitant, and proposes a remedy. In the future no account will be received and passed that is not sustained by proper authenticated vouchers, showing that the ward has recrived the benefits of the money that the guardian alleges was spent in his or her b half. His Honor will doubtless soon

heretofore existed against the ward, by the operations of this rule there will be found a favorable margin.

MISPORTUNES never come singly. as the Democracy are recovering from their prostration occasioned by their Presi-dential deleat another sorrow comes to them. The constitution of Massachusetts disfrarchises persons dependent on public charity, but for a long time it has not been in force. But now, however, its functions are to be exercised, and not less than 20,000 voters now paupers will hereafter be denied the right of suffrage. The with-drawal of such a large element from the Democratic ranks of course banishes all hopes of their future success in the Old

PERSONAL.

Philip J. O'Reilly, of N. Y., is at Willard's. Wm. Plummer, of Pa., is stopping at Wil-

Christian Brown, of Pa., is domiciled at F. H. Smith, of N. Y., is a guest at Wil-

John Lauther, of Boston, stops at Willard's E. Jardine, of New York, is at the Arling-

Mrs. M. L. Rich, of Brooklyn, is stopping at Mrs. Leo Cahn, of N. Y., is registered at Willard's

Mrs. Myers, of N. Y., has spartments at E. G. Nickerson, of Boston, has rooms at

Emil Schultze, of New York, has pariors at the Arlington. M. J. Ryan, of St. Louis, arrived at Wil-

ard's restorday.

H. M. Williams, of New York, is quartered the Arimston. at the Arlington.

James E. Hasson, of New York, is harbout the Arlington.

at the Arlington.

A. G. Hesslen, of Halifax, N. S., is sojourning the Arlington. Andrew J. Pick, of Buffalo, N. Y., in stop-

Hon. John Kamens, of New York, is a great of the Artington.

G. Watson Jaines, of Richmond, registered at Willard's pesterdar.

Grenville Fremain, of Albany, N. Y., is regestered at the Arlington. Henry R. Pearson, of Albany, N. Y., is dwelling at the Artington.

J. E. Reed and family, of New York, are lemicited at the Artington. Robert C. Johnson, of N. J., is among the latest arrivals at Willard's.

E. B. Lucke, agent for the Rothschilds, has spartments at the Arlington. Geo. Gifford, the famous patent lawyer of N. Y., is a guest at Willard's.

E. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, was among the arrivals at Willard's yesterday. Mrs. G. Garrison and Miss Garrison, of Ohio, are among the guests at Willard's. Gov. J. K. Moorehead and son, of Pitts-

burg, are residing at the Arlington Thos. Lynch and wife and Miss Lynch, of Chicago, are sojourning at Willard's. Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, is in

the city, and his bendquarters are at Willard's. Albany, N. Y., are among the guests at the

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Willing and Miss Weis-ner, of New York, are among the arrivals at the Arlington. W. H. Parker, Colorado; Mrs. W. H. Van

W. H. Parker, Colorado; Mrs. W. H. Van Tyre, Albany, J. E. Stuart, Chicago; Lobbecke, Brumenburg; Am de Bary, Reines, O. W.J Haw mer, K.J., D. M. Anedt, Ohio; P. E. Dortey, N. Y.; F. R. Farnsworth and family, N. O., and J. C. White and wife, Rockland, Me., are at the Gov. Wa'le Hampton, United States Sena-

tov. Ware Hampton, United States Sena-tor-elect Butler and Attorney Geheral Connor left Columbia, S. C., last night for Washington, and will arrive here to-night. The party will make their headquarters at Willard's during their stay in the city, where apartments have aiready been engaged.

aiready been engaged.

Wm. Plummer and Chas. Thompson, Pa.;
L. L. St. Vincent, Fla.; E. Piatt Stratton, N. Y.;
Robt, Taylor, Philadelphia; D. W. Johnson and
J. E. Cochran, Chester, Pa.; W. G. Stiemmetz,
W. T.; Gata litwen, Chestmatt, O.; D. W. Davis
and wife, Detroit: Chas. A. Minor, E. H. Chase A Chinaman, Ly-Chan-Pee, has been giving

an interesting course of lectures on his country in a lecture-hall in Paris. He expresses himsel in French with ease said vigor, and with a humo-that is infections. He gesticulates a good dea-in speaking, and he pronounces his vowels (es-pecially o) as if they had a circumflex accent. If is especially curious to hear him recite prayor and poetry, and chant in Chinese.

and poetry, and chant in Chinese.

The press dispatches from Washington pay a high sand deserved complement to Mr. Praden, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary to the President. This gentleman, in his long serior at the Executive Mansion, has conducted himself in the performance of his official duties so as to receive the appliance of all who have had business with the Executive office, and particularly the year-allistic fraiernity, who are indebted to him for unwarying courtery.

One Deep Lombert Writer who have here

him for unvarying courtery.

Sir Rose Lambert Prior, who has been writing a book about "The Two Americans," says that he has seen in New York more pretty women in a suborter space of time than in any other town he has been in. He adds: "American society is sociable, charming and delightful, and experience soon tells one that the sholdy repre-

scriety is sociable, charming and delighthit, and experience soon tells one that the sholdy representatives or frequently met while traveling in Europe are but very poor specimens of the nicest, people in New York, Washington or the "Hub."

Edhem Pasha, the present Grand Virier of Turkey, must be a poor statesman, tor he is a poet. He has written dramas, two of which are called "Scilim III." and "Johanna Gray." He has finished a volume of poems which is about to be printed in Germany. Another gentleman concerned in the Eastern muddle is also literary—this General Ignaties, who intends to publish his reminiscences as embassador at the Goldan Horn. The book is to be a series of sketches, descriptive of the condition of the Porte and the Ottoman empire.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Henry J. Montague.

The audience which greeted this favorite actor last evening was much larger than on Monday night. "False Shame" is a society play, and the hero is **Lerd Chillena, who is eccentric enough to be interestion in their they went will do over a fall that can be raid of the play itself. But of Montague application for the appointment of employed in this Department of the lacies. He is a lady's man in every sense of the word. In New York they went wild over him. When ladies go wild over a fellow we all know of perfection" in their estimation; in short, an alcela beau in the Reah and blood, with fair skin, a delightrial mustaches, pairly testly and the stream of a fair lady! Montague has all these, and the fair once of New York appectation" in their estimation; in short, an alcela beau in the Reah and blood, with fair skin, a delightrial mustaches, pairly testly down to the surfaciance.

John Missensial of the populations of the continuents of the paper and the list of populations of the continuents of the paper and the late of population to the surfaciance.

Appointments to this Department of employment—the period of which were a large the paper and the late of appointment of many parts and the play titled of the continuent of Mr. Heavy J. Montague.

The audience which greeted this favorite actor last evening was much larger than on Monday night. "Palse Shame" is a society play, and the hero is Lerd Chileso, a cold, deliberate, lany English gentleman, who is eccentric enough to be interesting and brave enough to be interesting and brave enough to be interesting and brave enough to be admired. There is nothing entertaining in the play but the "Lord" and his sleepy and indifferent ways, which are made graceful and pleasing by Montague. This is about all that can be said of the play itself. But of Montague a great deal can be said of interest to the hocks. He is a lady's man in every sense of the word. In New York they "went wild over him." When laddles go wild over a fellow we all know what that means. It means that he is the "pink of perfection" in their estimation: in short, an ideal beam in the flesh and blood, with fair him, a since as ever won the affection of a fair lady. Montague has all these, and the larf once of New York appreciated them, and become sentimental and flooded the main with love letters, every life to take her her frangel to be said that he frangel to we want to be said that he frangel to we want he said that he frangel to we have every life to take her a large, as social and pleasant a fellow as ever wore a white choking and believe in a cannible follow; and were the way into the waste basket, no doubt, for mentague in a cannible follow; and off the siage, as social and pleasant a fellow as ever were a white choking and kid gioves.

It was the entire the summary of the her he had to be a summary of the said that he had now, the proposed of the main and the said and pleasant a fellow as ever wore a white choking and kid gioves.

the note we tear she is se thoroughly "sinashed" on the handsome Mostague that sine will never recover. We give it space. It is as follows:

To the Estiror of the page. It is as follows:

The the Estiror of the page of the second second to be congrainfuled in the opportunity about to be effered to them of seeing the college actor, Mr. H. J. Montague, during the coming week. Mr. Montague's acting has an excellence rarely seen in America—that of perfect case and failer, voice and admirable intonation, all assisting in a personation of the hero of the modern comedy, quite unusual and very satisfactor, and his acting is of that degree of seclience which "makes the given the second of the continue of the modern comedy, quite unusual and very satisfactor, and his acting is of that degree of seclience which "makes the first of the dear delights of the createst without the dear delights of the continued and randow world in which our nopes, desires, wishes and dreams are realized without the short comings of the real world. But it has a peculiar charm for the educated and refined, as it restores that tradition of the day when acting ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of an ent and training went to the making up of or one of the contraining went to the reference of dramatic literature when the Kembles and Kanas, and four art, which includes all other art, the study and the thought and the training which encolors and dignifies all professions. Da.A.M.

An Evening of Song.

Mr. S. O. Toung, the precentor at the New
York avenue Presbyterian church, announces
elsewhere a grand evening of song at this church,
Miss Anna Drawdil, the world-renewned conprogramme in appropriately grand manner Tickets at Ellis & Co.'s on and after Frida

POLITICAL NOTES.

Springer took a reef in his lip before he ad-ressed the Supreme Ceart in the Centennial ap-ropriation case.

There is something sublime in the courage f some Democratic editors, who are trying it rock people into a sweat over the deplorable con-tition of the country.

ition of the country.

According to the throry of the new Admin-stration it does not follow that an applicant for contion deserves an appointment because it is roved that he is good for nothing cise. The President's determination to send a commission to Louisiana is "streak" of Providence to the Democratic organs. They have been valid; endeavoring for some time to find a vent for their emotions.

There is a loud call from the Democracy of Ohio to John G. Thompson to come home and be-gin preparation for the next State campaign. Rut John G. lingers about Washington pulling wires for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House.

There is a story of a minister who threw a boot at one of his deacons for placing a chair crocked at the communion table. That minister must have been in the same state of mind as the mortoff etr person who is trying to find fault with

the President's grammar.

The prediacous grasshopper is trembling in his lair. When a joint non-partian commission, with the lair. When a joint non-partian commission, with the product of investigation of the product of the millennium of the office-holder, circl service reform having lessened his duties by one half. No seed of a stending the next not of jumping up at the right time and nominating the tight man for chairman or seconding the right resolution, Truly "Othello's occupation's gone."

"I am very glad to get out of it," said ex-Senator Cameron to an interviewer in Harris-burg, referring to his retirement from public life. "It is a dog's life to be always bunting office for ungrateful people and answering begging let-ters." And then he went into the Legislature and kept taily of the vote which elected his son to the same dog's life.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Colored Man Finds a Dead Baby in hi Stove-pipe-Strong buspleious of Mal-Prac-tice. Shortly after noon yesterday a colored man

Shortly after noon yesterday a colored man named Byram Harris, residing at No. 1323 Fourth street northwest, appeared at the Second precinct station, and, after giving his name as Hyram Harris, reported to Lieutenant Noonan that he had found a new-born child in his stove-pipe. Sergeant Redway and Policeman Pfair, together with Dr. B. B. Adams, proceeded to the house of Harris for the purpose of investigating the affair. After making diligent inquiries as to how the poor little innocent came there, they found that a young colored girl named Henrietts Magrader, living in the adjoining house, No. 1331, had been sick for some days, and attended by Pr. F. A. Augusta, and but a few days since she either had because is supposed to be about four menths old. The two houses adjoin each other in such a manner as to make one chimney answer for both, and the store-pipe attached to the kitchen store in house No. 1833 running into the chimney made it a very way matter for one to put the child into it from the other house. The way

THE DISCOVERY was made is as follows: When Harris arose in the morning and altempted to make a fire in his kitchen store be found the draught was defective. Thinking the pipe was filled with soot he took it down for the purpose of eleansing it, when to his surprise he found the focus as above stated, and immediately reported the same to the Second precinct station. The impression is that

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was performed, and no little suspicion seem be cast upon the attending physician. At any the authorities intend to make a thorough it igation of the affair, and if there is any cinality attached to any person or persons (will have the full extent of the law moted or them.

Ir. Augusta, the colored physician who at Ir. Augusta, the colored physician who at tended the unfortunate girl, has always burn an unbismished reputation in his circle of ac-quaintanees, and is about the only colored medi-cal practitioner; in the District who has been looked upon with favor by the white physician of the District. His friends, while acknowledging

TREASURY CIVIL SERVICE RULES -The following are the regulations adopted by Secretary Sherman governing the appointment and employment of persons in the Treasury Depart

mest:

1. The force employed in this Department and in each division and boreau will be carefully limited to the number and grade fixed by law and the appropriations therefor.

2. When the law does not fix the number or compensation of employees, as in the case of tunporary clerks or person paid from appropriations for specific purposes, the number at no time shall be a fixed by the compensation of the

The Result of Disregarding Signals.

Meadow massacre. Suspicion, made doubly struck by circumstantial evidence, has rested upon him for twenty years, and the fear of politicians and the hope of probability is that where a deficiency has

DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN

INTERFIEWED UPON HIS FIRST CON-PERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

He Speaks Freely, but Without Committing Himself—The President Will Do Justice to All—No Hights to be Surrendered.

All—No Mights to be Surrendered.

Last light an attack of Time Repurations called upon Governor Chamberiain, and was immediately admitted to his spartments. Mr. Chamberiain, who had but just returned from a walk, was surrounded by a large number of Scott Careller Leaving. south Carolina Republicane, who South Carolina Republicane, was seemed in high glee, evidently quite pleased with the ac-counts which their Governor was giving of the day's procedings—more pleased perhaps because of the absence of any result of a pra-tive nature that might, without destroying home, evice renewed fear.

because of the ansence of any result of a prisitive nature that might, without destroying
hope, give renewed fear.

Mr. Chamberlain is a small man, five feet
six inches high, with prominent features, dark
hair and heavy dark mustache. His face,
without beard, in neither long nor round, abd
is somewhat pale. His forehead is well developed, and with the slight baldness is rendered decidedly bigh. His movements are
slow and his manners pleasant and assuring.
He is precise in his expressions, asying just
what he intends expressing every time. After
the conventional salutations The Reportacan's representative was invited to an adjoinleg room with the Governor, and the following
ensued:

mued: Mr. Chamberlain, it is generally known that you are here at the request of President Hayes, and that you have had two or more interviews with the President to-day. Would you mind stating what transpired at those

you mind stating what transpired at those nterviews?

Answer. I called first this morning simply to pay my respects to the President in company with Secaror Patterson and Mr. Gorbin, and at the suggestion of the President called again this afternoon.

Question. Well, it is with reference to this executed interview that I would sak information?

tion!

Answer. The interview was simply a general discussion of the situation of affairs in South Carolins, with a view to the information of the President rather than to any soution of the difficulties. The President is evidently very anxious to find some adjustment of matters which will be satisfactory to both parties. He thinks that a consultation or conversation with the representatives of the two parties will be very likely to result in the surgestion of some such plan of editors.

In the suggestion of some such plan of adjustment.

Question. Would not such a plan call for the abandonment of the alleged "rights" of one of the claimants!

Answer. The Fresident does not desire either party to surrender their rights, but to so adjust their claims as to do justice to both parties. He manifests a very anxious desire to restore peace and prosperity to the South, and, while standing firmly by the rights of the Republicans, he will show the white people, who have been his political opponents, of the South that he is the Fresident of the whole people, and willing to extend justice and fair dealing to all.

Question. From what transpired at the interview, have you any reason to foreshadow the probable action of the Fresident!

Auswer. No, sir. The conversation was a long one; it was intended for the President's information, and not to influence any special policy that might be pursued.

long one; it was intended for the President's information, and not to influence any special policy that might be pursued.

Question. Have you any aurmises to suggest as to what the final result will be?

Answer. I have not; it would only be a guess for which I have no grounds.

Question. If Hampton should be recognized, as Governor, would the element which you represent in the State peacefully abide by the decision?

represent in the State peacefully abide by the decision?

Answer. To that I cannot say. It is one of those hypothetical questions that does not admit of any positive answer.

Question. Suppose the decision be to simply withdraw the troops from the State-house and allow no further Federal interference—what then would be the result?

Answer. That is also a hypothetical question—one that I have power considered, because I have contemplated no action adverse try of claims as Governor.

Question. It is stated that, in the event of an adverse decision, you will not return to South Carolina. Is that true!

Answer. No, sir, if such a thing as an adverse decision to my title is possible I shall go to South Carolina at all hazards and remain there. Of course, what the more remote effect of such a decision would have upon me is a thing I cannot now intelligently speak of. Before ending the interview Mr. Chamberlain said he was now ready to act according to any suggestion which President Hayes might be pleased to make, and would either make his formal statement to the President alone or in the presence of Mr. Hampton or any one else. He would act according to the pleasure of the President.

Death of Chicago's Famous Lady Lawyer.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ** APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENTS

or Covernment contracts, can be immensely tacil-tisted Grough us. Will also furnish respons his burstles, purchase vouchers, and make cash ad-vances. Address, staling particulars, GAPITAL 197, box 32; F. O. Washington. mb2-4-

#2-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the abutual election for directors of the NATIONAL CAPITAL. LIFE INSURANCE COMINANY, OF Washington, D. C., will be field at the office of the Company, So Seventh Attent porthers, on MON-DAY, April 2, 1877. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secre-tory.

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., LOAN AND COMMISSION PROKERS. ESTABLISHED IN 1902.

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reasonable terms. Also, Goods sold on Commission.
A large stock of Goods on hand, (new and see
ond-hand,) sold very low for cash.

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\$15,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND

PLATED WARE AT COST For sixty days. Reing obliged to realize on my gueds, I will sell at cost for sixty days. All not sold then will be sold at acciton.

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M U.A. SABBATH AFTERNOON. AT BIR O'CLOCK, IN LINCOLN HALL. GOSPEL MEETING

YOUNG MEN. Music by Y. M. C. A. quartette, Congregations fuelug, led by cornet and organ, 1834

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